

California Labor Market Review

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California

Labor Market Review

July 2004

Quick Facts:

(Data are Seasonally Adjusted)

CA Unemployment Rate

June 2004	6.2%
May 2004	6.3%
June 2003	6.8%

U.S. Unemployment Rate

June 2004	5.6%
May 2004	5.6%
June 2003	6.3%

CA Nonfarm Employment

June 2004	14,523,100
Month Over Change	0.1%
Year Over Change	0.9%

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California Labor Market Review is a monthly publication of the California Employment Development Department's Labor Market Information Division (LMID). Please visit LMID's web site at: www.calmis.ca.gov for additional labor market information and this publication in PDF format.

The California unemployment rate dropped 0.1 percentage point to 6.2 percent in June. California's nonfarm payrolls added 12,300 jobs in June, following a 33,200 job gain in May. Educational and health services (up 5,600) gained the most jobs in June, while information (down 9,000) lost the most jobs among the major industry sectors. (Data are seasonally adjusted.)

California Labor Force Trends (Thousands of Persons, Seasonally Adjusted)

LABOR FORCE STATUS	YEAR AGO Jun 03	MONTH AGO May 04	CURRENT Jun 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		Revised	Preliminary				
Population	26,463	26,885	26,924	39	0.1%	461	1.7%
Labor Force	17,463	17,619	17,639	20	0.1%	176	1.0%
Employment	16,275	16,514	16,539	25	0.2%	264	1.6%
Unemployment	1,188	1,105	1,100	-5	-0.5%	-88	-7.4%
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	6.3	6.2	-0.1	----	-0.6	----
LF Participation Rate (%)	66.0	65.5	65.5	0.0	----	-0.5	----

Note: All data are for the civilian, noninstitutional population, 16 years and older. "LF" is labor force. Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Labor Force Model.

Business Cycle Trends in California Labor Force (Thousands of Persons, Seasonally Adjusted)

LABOR FORCE STATUS	EXPANSION PEAK (*) Mar 01	RECESSION LOW (*) (P) Nov 01	CURRENT MONTH Jun 04	California Change During U.S. Recession		California Change During U.S. Expansion	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Preliminary				
Population	25,447	25,762	26,924	315	1.2%	1,162	4.5%
Labor Force	17,114	17,279	17,639	165	1.0%	360	2.1%
Employment	16,295	16,205	16,539	-90	-0.6%	334	2.1%
Unemployment	819	1,074	1,100	255	31.1%	26	2.4%
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	6.2	6.2	1.4	----	0.0	----
LF Participation Rate (%)	67.3	67.1	65.5	-0.2	----	-1.6	----

Note: All data are for the civilian, noninstitutional population, 16 years and older. "LF" is labor force. Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data.

(*) Date of expansion peak and recession low are those established by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

(P) The U.S. recession ended November 2001. In announcing the November 2001 date, NBER reserved the right to revise the reference date as a result of future data revisions and changing economic environment. Thus, the November date must be viewed as preliminary.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Labor Force Model.

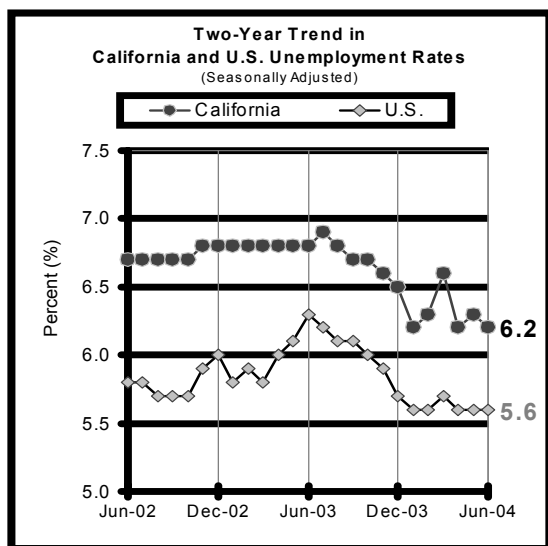
U.S. Labor Force Trends (Thousands of Persons, Seasonally Adjusted)

LABOR FORCE STATUS	YEAR AGO Jun 03	MONTH AGO May 04	CURRENT Jun 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population	221,014	222,967	223,196	229	0.1%	2,182	1.0%
Labor Force	146,917	146,974	147,279	305	0.2%	362	0.2%
Employment	137,673	138,772	139,031	259	0.2%	1,358	1.0%
Unemployment	9,245	8,203	8,248	45	0.5%	-997	-10.8%
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	5.6	5.6	0.0	----	-0.7	----
LF Participation Rate (%)	66.5	65.9	66.0	0.1	----	-0.5	----

Note: All data are for the civilian, noninstitutional population, 16 years and older. "LF" is labor force. Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "U.S. Employment Situation" News Release, Table A-1.

Unemployment Rate Gap Between California and U.S. Decreasing



- California's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.2 percent in June. This was down 0.1 percentage point from the revised rate in May, and down 0.6 percentage point from one year ago.
- In comparison, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in June. It was unchanged from the rate in May, and down 0.7 percentage point from one year ago.
- Civilian employment rose 25,000 in June to 16.5 million persons, following a revised 39,000-person increase in May. On a year-over basis, civilian employment was up 264,000 persons, or 1.6 percent. This was much more than the year-over change in non-farm payroll employment, which rose 0.9 percent. Unemployment decreased 5,000 in June to 1.1 million. This followed a revised increase of 7,000 unemployed persons in May. The number of unemployed was down 88,000 persons (7.4 percent) from June 2003. The California civilian labor force was up 20,000 persons in June.

Employment Status and Unemployment Rates vary among Demographic Groups

By race and ethnicity, the June 2004 unemployment rate for blacks was 11.7 percent, Hispanics 8.1 percent, and whites 6.2 percent. These rates were unchanged from May.

By age group, the unemployment rate was highest for Californians aged 16 to 19 years, at 19.3 percent. The rates for the five age groups 20 to 64 years ranged from 10.5 percent to 4.6 percent. Unemployment rates were higher compared to last year for those aged 20-24 years, 25-34 years, and 45-54 years.

Employment Status by Demographic Group, California

(Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)

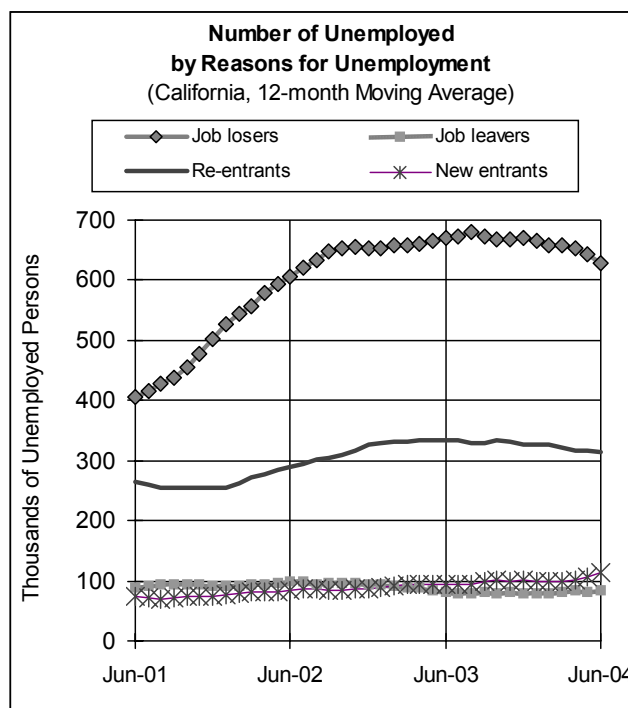
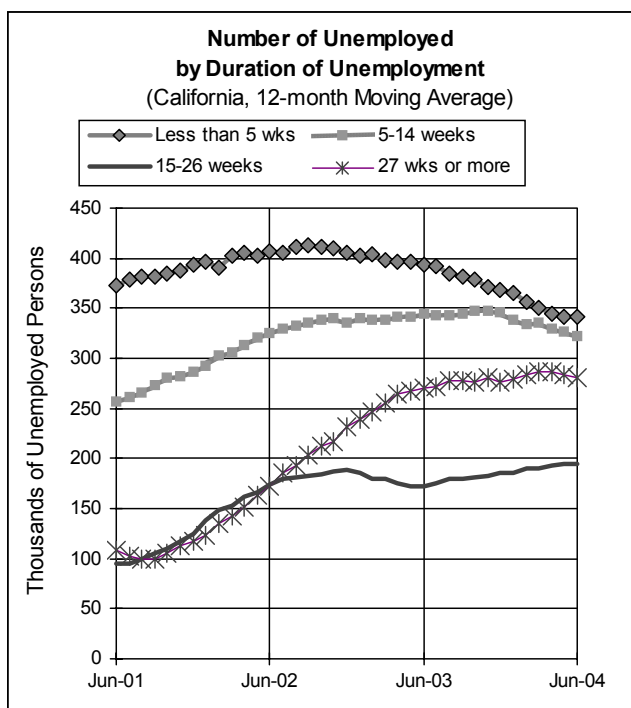
Employment Status	Jun-03	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04
(Number in Thousands)				
Total, Age 16+				
Labor Force	17,522	17,571	17,588	17,608
Employed	16,348	16,404	16,423	16,443
Unemployed	1,173	1,167	1,165	1,164
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
Male, Age 16+				
Labor Force	9,598	9,675	9,684	9,696
Employed	8,944	8,994	9,005	9,016
Unemployed	654	681	680	680
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Female, Age 16+				
Labor Force	7,923	7,895	7,904	7,912
Employed	7,404	7,409	7,418	7,428
Unemployed	519	486	486	484
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%
Both Sexes, Age 16-19				
Labor Force	807	725	727	733
Employed	648	588	591	591
Unemployed	159	137	136	141
Unemployment Rate	19.7%	18.8%	18.7%	19.3%
White, Age 16+				
Labor Force	13,856	13,695	13,715	13,726
Employed	13,014	12,851	12,867	12,872
Unemployed	842	844	848	854
Unemployment Rate	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
Nonwhite, Age 16+				
Labor Force	3,665	3,876	3,874	3,881
Employed	3,334	3,552	3,557	3,571
Unemployed	332	324	317	310
Unemployment Rate	9.0%	8.3%	8.2%	8.0%

Note: The sum of employment and unemployment may not exactly add to the amount of labor force, due to rounding on a 12-month moving average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

California Unemployment by Reason and Duration

- Job losers comprised the largest group of unemployed persons categorized by reason (629,000 persons or 55.2 percent of all unemployed). Labor force re-entrants are the next largest reason group, accounting for 315,000 unemployed persons in June. New entrants showed the largest percentage increase over the past year, rising by 21.5 percent.
- By duration, the largest group of unemployed was those who had been unemployed less than five weeks (341,000 persons, or 30.0 percent of all unemployed). Over the past year, the number of those unemployed for 15 to 26 weeks rose 23,000 (13.4 percent). The number of persons unemployed 27 weeks or more, rose 10,000 (3.7 percent) since June of last year. Nevertheless, those unemployed for 27 weeks or more accounted for less than one out of four of all unemployed persons.



Unemployment by Duration, California

(Number and Percent of Persons Unemployed, 12-month Moving Average)

DURATION	YEAR AGO	MONTH AGO	CURRENT	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
	Jun 03	May 04	Jun 04	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>				
Number (1,000s)	1,180	1,146	1,139	-7	-0.6%	-41	-3.5%
Less than 5 weeks	393	341	341	0	0.0%	-52	-13.2%
5 to 14 weeks	345	326	322	-4	-1.2%	-23	-6.7%
15 to 26 weeks	172	195	195	0	0.0%	23	13.4%
27 weeks and over	270	284	280	-4	-1.4%	10	3.7%
Percent of Unemployed (%)				Pct Points		Pct Points	
Less than 5 weeks	33.3%	29.7%	30.0%	0.2	----	-3.4	----
5 to 14 weeks	29.2%	28.5%	28.3%	-0.2	----	-0.9	----
15 to 26 weeks	14.5%	17.0%	17.2%	0.2	----	2.6	----
27 weeks and over	22.9%	24.8%	24.6%	-0.2	----	1.7	----

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Model and Current Population Survey (CPS).

Full-time and Part-time Employment

- Four out of five (82.3 percent) of employed Californians usually work full-time (35 hours or more per week in all jobs).
- There were 649,000 persons who worked part-time involuntarily, also known as "part-time for economic reasons." They comprised 4.0 percent of all workers at work during the survey week. The number of persons who worked part-time for economic reasons increased 4,000 from June 2003.

Full-time and Part-time Employment, California

(Number and Percent of Employed Persons, 12-month Moving Average)

WORK SCHEDULE	YEAR AGO Jun 03	MONTH AGO May 04	CURRENT Jun 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>					
Number (1,000s)	16,242	16,376	16,398	22	0.1%	156	1.0%
Usual Work Week Schedule							
Usually full-time	13,380	13,480	13,491	11	0.1%	111	0.8%
Usually part-time	2,862	2,896	2,907	11	0.4%	45	1.6%
Percent of Employed (%)				Pct Points		Pct Points	
Usually full-time	82.4%	82.3%	82.3%	0.0	----	-0.1	----
Usually part-time	17.6%	17.7%	17.7%	0.0	----	0.1	----
Part-time For Economic Reasons							
At work part-time for economic reasons	645	647	649	2	0.3%	4	0.6%
... usually full time, at work part time	206	216	219	3	1.4%	13	6.3%
... usually part time, at work part time	439	431	430	-1	-0.2%	-9	-2.1%
Percent of Employed (%)				Pct Points		Pct Points	
At work part-time for economic reasons	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0	----	0.0	----
... usually full time, at work part time	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0	----	0.1	----
... usually part time, at work part time	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0	----	-0.1	----

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. In all jobs, full-time is 35 or more hours per week; part-time is less than 35 hours. Among those who usually work full-time, working part-time for economic reasons consists mainly of persons citing "slack work", because there is insufficient demand for the employer's goods and services to support more work hours. Among those usually working part-time, the most often stated reason for working part-time for economic reasons was "inability to find full-time work." The number includes those who cite such a reason for working part-time only if the person actually worked part-time during the survey week.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Model and Current Population Survey (CPS).

Persons Not in the Labor Force

Persons Not in the Labor Force, California

(Number and Percent of Persons Not in the Labor Force, 12-month Moving Average)

DISCOURAGEMENT	YEAR AGO Jun 03	MONTH AGO May 04	CURRENT Jun 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>					
Number (1,000s)							
Not in the labor force...	8,841	9,160	9,183	23	0.3%	342	3.9%
... but want a job	722	701	695	-6	-0.9%	-27	-3.7%
... and searched recently	298	299	296	-3	-1.0%	-2	-0.7%
... and available to work	222	220	217	-3	-1.4%	-5	-2.3%
... and discouraged	66	67	63	-4	-6.0%	-3	-4.5%
Percent of NILF (%)				Pct Points		Pct Points	
Want a job	8.2%	7.7%	7.6%	-0.1	----	-0.6	----
... and searched recently	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	0.0	----	-0.1	----
... and available to work	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0	----	-0.2	----
... and discouraged	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0	----	-0.1	----

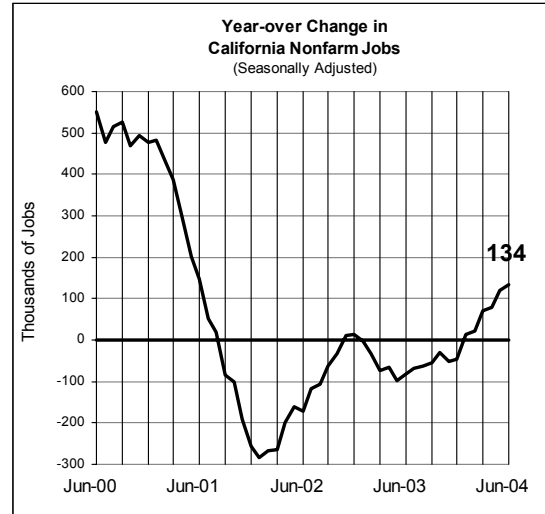
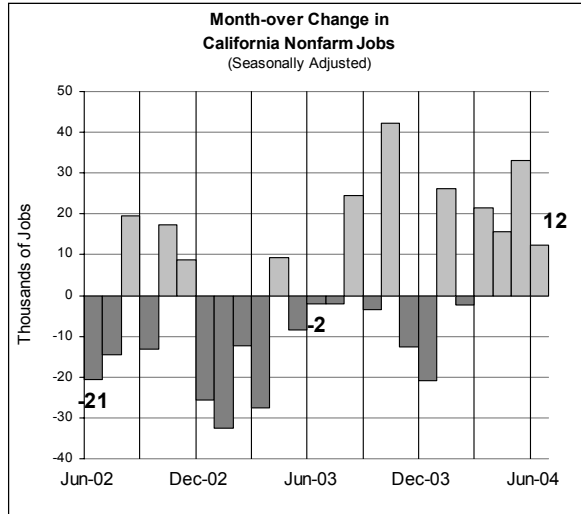
Note: "NILF" is "not in the labor force". Detail may not add to total due to rounding. "Searched recently" means in the past 12 months. "Discouraged" are, specifically, those persons not currently looking for work because they are discouraged over job prospects.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Labor Force Model and Current Population Survey (CPS).

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

There were 14,523,100 jobs in total nonfarm industries in June, up 12,300 jobs from last month. This followed a 33,200-job gain in May and a 15,700-job gain in April.

The industry employment data are benchmarked to 2003 levels.



- California nonfarm businesses added 134,200 jobs to payrolls (0.9 percent) since June 2003.
- Nationwide, nonfarm payrolls were up 112,000 jobs over the month and up 1,442,000 jobs over the year. The rate of year-over increase in California (0.9 percent) was slower than that of the nation (1.1 percent).
- California has gained 46,900 nonfarm payroll jobs (0.3 percent) since the U.S. economic expansion began in November 2001.
- Nonfarm payrolls in California have grown over the past year despite job losses in government, information, and manufacturing. Private sector employment in California, which excludes government, grew by 10,900 jobs over the month. Over the last year, California private employment grew by 178,500 jobs (or 1.5 percent).

California Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry Sector

(Thousands of Jobs, Seasonally Adjusted)

MAJOR SECTOR	YEAR AGO Jun 03	MONTH AGO May 04	CURRENT Jun 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>				
Total Nonfarm	14,388.9	14,510.8	14,523.1	12.3	0.1%	134.2	0.9%
Natural Res. & Mining	22.0	22.2	22.4	0.2	0.9%	0.4	1.8%
Construction	788.7	814.4	816.7	2.3	0.3%	28.0	3.6%
Manufacturing	1,541.0	1,529.1	1,529.5	0.4	0.0%	-11.5	-0.7%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	2,714.7	2,748.1	2,753.5	5.4	0.2%	38.8	1.4%
Information	466.3	468.4	459.4	-9.0	-1.9%	-6.9	-1.5%
Financial Activities	890.8	900.1	902.1	2.0	0.2%	11.3	1.3%
Profess. & Business Serv.	2,098.7	2,164.4	2,162.0	-2.4	-0.1%	63.3	3.0%
Educational & Health Serv.	1,536.1	1,562.5	1,568.1	5.6	0.4%	32.0	2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,394.6	1,411.8	1,416.6	4.8	0.3%	22.0	1.6%
Other Services	506.1	505.6	507.2	1.6	0.3%	1.1	0.2%
Government	2,429.9	2,384.2	2,385.6	1.4	0.1%	-44.3	-1.8%

Data may not add due to rounding.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program.

California Labor Force and Job Numbers, most recent 8 months

(Employment and Unemployment, Thousands of Persons)
(Nonfarm Payroll Employment, Thousands of Jobs)

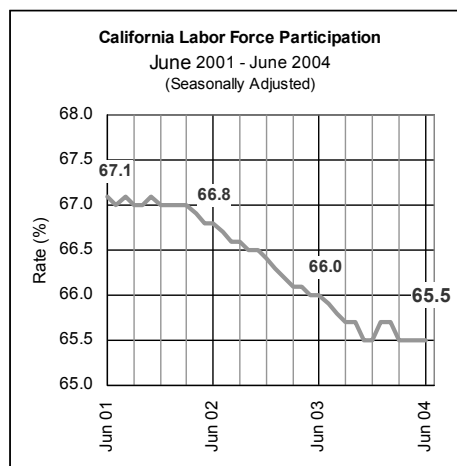
	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04
Not Seasonally Adjusted								
Working-aged Population	26,671	26,707	26,743	26,777	26,812	26,848	26,885	26,924
Labor force	17,514	17,437	17,480	17,538	17,537	17,479	17,511	17,664
Employment	16,384	16,360	16,298	16,379	16,356	16,402	16,476	16,554
Unemployment	1,130	1,077	1,182	1,159	1,181	1,077	1,035	1,110
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.2	5.9	6.3
LF Participation Rate	65.7	65.3	65.4	65.5	65.4	65.1	65.1	65.6
Total Nonfarm								
Total Private	12,105.0	12,124.9	11,894.2	11,937.1	12,006.8	12,040.0	12,114.1	12,170.1
Natural Resources and Mining	22.6	21.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	21.1	21.9	22.5
Construction	804.3	792.8	775.0	776.6	785.2	796.6	811.6	828.4
Manufacturing	1,524.2	1,521.2	1,508.2	1,514.7	1,521.3	1,522.5	1,527.9	1,535.2
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	2,786.5	2,815.3	2,715.5	2,698.1	2,711.6	2,714.3	2,726.9	2,744.4
Information	472.6	464.7	466.2	466.7	464.4	459.0	468.4	459.4
Financial Activities	895.7	896.8	890.1	893.2	895.9	898.5	900.1	902.1
Professional and Business Services	2,142.4	2,147.0	2,109.1	2,123.3	2,139.6	2,145.3	2,159.9	2,170.9
Educational and Health Services	1,563.1	1,566.8	1,545.6	1,561.7	1,571.8	1,571.5	1,569.8	1,559.3
Leisure and Hospitality	1,389.0	1,395.5	1,367.7	1,382.7	1,392.5	1,406.0	1,421.7	1,439.0
Other Services	504.6	503.4	496.3	499.5	503.9	505.2	505.9	508.9
Government	2,429.6	2,416.7	2,399.8	2,414.3	2,432.5	2,432.6	2,431.6	2,423.3
Seasonally Adjusted								
Working-aged Population	26,671	26,707	26,743	26,777	26,812	26,848	26,885	26,924
Labor force	17,480	17,487	17,577	17,588	17,561	17,573	17,619	17,639
Employment	16,334	16,347	16,480	16,485	16,410	16,475	16,514	16,539
Unemployment	1,146	1,140	1,097	1,103	1,151	1,098	1,105	1,100
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.2
LF Participation Rate	65.5	65.5	65.7	65.7	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5
Total Nonfarm								
Total Private	12,038.0	12,024.4	12,043.1	12,048.8	12,073.8	12,087.1	12,126.6	12,137.5
Natural Resources and Mining	22.2	21.4	20.7	21.0	21.4	22.3	22.2	22.4
Construction	797.4	799.6	807.1	809.0	809.1	811.6	814.4	816.7
Manufacturing	1,528.5	1,527.5	1,526.4	1,526.5	1,525.6	1,527.5	1,529.1	1,529.5
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	2,735.4	2,724.5	2,731.9	2,728.4	2,743.1	2,743.1	2,748.1	2,753.5
Information	472.6	464.7	466.2	466.7	464.4	459.0	468.4	459.4
Financial Activities	895.7	896.8	890.1	893.2	895.9	898.5	900.1	902.1
Professional and Business Services	2,131.7	2,133.9	2,135.1	2,142.2	2,148.4	2,153.7	2,164.4	2,162.0
Educational and Health Services	1,549.6	1,554.6	1,558.5	1,555.8	1,558.9	1,560.6	1,562.5	1,568.1
Leisure and Hospitality	1,400.5	1,398.4	1,404.4	1,406.3	1,405.6	1,408.7	1,411.8	1,416.6
Other Services	504.4	503.0	502.7	499.7	501.4	502.1	505.6	507.2
Government	2,399.4	2,392.2	2,399.6	2,391.6	2,388.1	2,390.5	2,384.2	2,385.6

Data for current month are preliminary.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Economic Statistics Group.

Labor Force Participation Rates

California's labor force participation rate (LFPR) has remained at 65.5 percent since March 2004. Although this figure is subject to revision, labor force participation in California is at its lowest level since May 1996 and at one of its lowest levels since January 1990. California's LFPR has fallen 0.5 percentage point over the last year, and 1.7 percentage points since May 2001.



Little Change for Manufacturing Payrolls and Hours and Earnings

Manufacturing payrolls gained 400 jobs in June, following a revised gain of 1,600 jobs in May, and gained 1,900 jobs in April.

On an unadjusted basis, manufacturing added 7,300 jobs in June with durable goods showing an increase of 3,500 jobs for the month. Nondurable goods added 3,800 jobs in June marking the fifth consecutive month of increases for both durable goods and nondurable goods. Of the 21 industries in manufacturing, sixteen showed month-over increases, three decreased, and two showed no change in employment. The largest job gains were in food manufacturing (2,900); and fabricated metal products (900).

Despite adding jobs, manufacturing payroll saw little change. Average hourly earnings for California production workers in manufacturing were \$15.42 in June. Average weekly earnings were \$615.26, a decrease of \$3.35 from May. Average weekly hours decreased to 39.9 hours from 40.3 hours, and average weekly over-time hours was unchanged at 4.4.

CALIFORNIA HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING													
2001	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.4	40.0	39.6
2002	38.5	39.1	39.8	39.6	39.5	40.0	39.0	39.9	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.4	39.6
2003	39.1	39.5	39.6	39.4	39.7	40.0	39.2	39.7	39.8	39.8	40.5	40.1	39.7
2004	39.5	39.9	40.1	39.7	40.3	39.9							
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING													
2001	14.50	14.47	14.48	14.56	14.59	14.72	14.85	14.76	14.80	14.78	14.84	14.99	14.69
2002	15.02	14.94	14.87	14.89	14.85	14.89	14.86	14.76	14.80	14.79	14.93	15.12	14.89
2003	15.02	14.97	14.97	14.92	14.95	15.03	15.10	15.05	15.07	15.05	15.15	15.26	15.05
2004	15.26	15.22	15.22	15.32	15.35	15.42							
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING													
2001	571.30	575.91	576.30	570.75	576.31	579.97	582.12	585.97	590.52	585.29	584.70	599.60	581.72
2002	578.27	584.15	591.83	589.64	586.58	595.60	579.54	588.92	594.96	588.64	597.20	610.85	589.64
2003	587.28	591.32	592.81	587.85	593.52	601.20	591.92	597.49	599.79	598.99	613.58	611.93	597.49
2004	602.77	607.28	610.32	608.20	618.61	615.26							
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS IN MANUFACTURING													
2001	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
2002	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0
2003	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.8
2004	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4							
NOTE: Hours and earnings data for 2002 and 2003 have been revised and are based on the March 2003 Benchmark.													
NOTE: Beginning with the January 2003 data release, industry classification will be based on the <u>North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)</u> . Hours and Earnings data will be available for manufacturing industries only for 2001 and later years. The historical data based on the Standard Industrial Classification is provided at our website http://www.calmis.ca.gov for research purposes only. These data will not be updated. The NAICS and SIC data are NOT comparable.													
NOTE: Annual averages for average hours and average overtime hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings are weighted values; however, annual averages for average weekly earnings are the product of average hourly earnings and average hours worked per week.													
SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Economic Statistics Group.													

Hours and Earnings at a Glance

Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hours Per Week			Average Hourly Earnings		
JUNE 2003	MAY 2004	JUNE 2004	JUNE 2003	MAY 2004	JUNE 2004	JUNE 2003	MAY 2004	JUNE 2004
\$601.20	\$618.61	\$615.26	40.0	40.3	39.9	\$15.03	\$15.35	\$15.42

*Average hours and earnings are based upon data for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Average gross weekly and hourly earnings include overtime pay and premium wages for late-shift work. These are not wage rates but are averages of gross earnings. Data are preliminary and are subject to change.

Two Industry Sectors Lost Jobs, Nine Gained, In June

Within nonfarm industries, nine sectors saw month-over job gains, and two sectors saw month-over job declines. Sectors with increased employment, in order of job gain, were: educational and health services (5,600); trade, transportation and utilities (5,400); leisure and hospitality (4,800); construction (2,300); financial activities (2,000); other services (1,600); government (1,400); manufacturing (400); and natural resources and mining (200). Sectors with decreased employment included professional and business services (2,400); and information (9,000). (See the chart on next page.)

Industry Sector Highlights

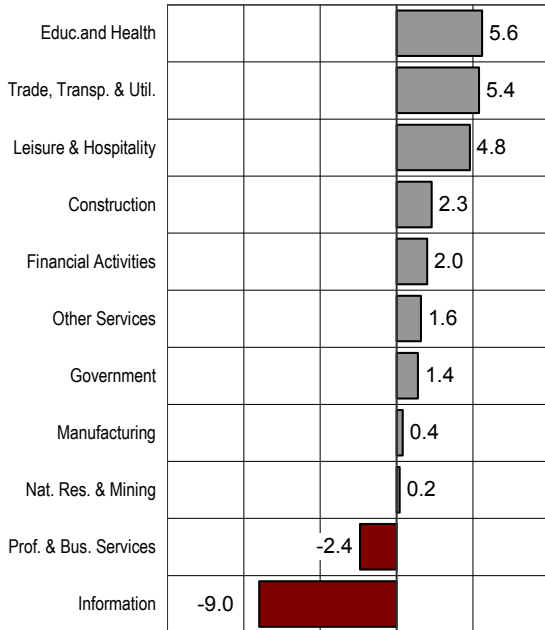
- Natural resources and mining payrolls added 200 jobs in June. This followed a 100-job loss in May and a 900-job gain in April. Over the year, sector employment was up by 400 jobs (1.8 percent).
- Construction payrolls rose by 2,300 jobs in June. Over the year, sector employment was up 28,000 jobs (3.6 percent). The year-over growth rate was the highest among sectors.
- Manufacturing payrolls added 400 jobs in June. This followed a gain of 1,600 jobs in May and a gain of 1,900 jobs in April. Over the year, sector employment was down by 11,500 jobs (0.7 percent).
- Trade, transportation, and utilities payrolls increased 5,400 jobs in June. This followed an increase of 5,000 jobs in May and no change in April. Over the year, sector employment was up 38,800 jobs (1.4 percent).
- Information services payrolls lost 9,000 jobs in June. This followed an increase of 9,400 jobs in May and a loss of 5,400 jobs in April. Over the year, sector employment was down by 6,900 jobs (1.5 percent).
- Financial activities payrolls rose 2,000 jobs in June. This followed a gain of 1,600 jobs in May and a gain of 2,600 jobs in April. Over the year, sector employment was up by 11,300 jobs (1.3 percent).
- Professional and business services payrolls decreased 2,400 jobs in June, after adding 10,700 jobs in May. Over the year, sector employment was up 63,300 jobs (3.0 percent). This was the largest absolute year-over job increase among sectors.
- Educational and health services payrolls rose by 5,600 jobs in June, after adding 1,900 jobs in May. Over the year, sector employment was up by 32,000 jobs (2.1 percent).
- Leisure and hospitality payrolls gained 4,800 jobs in June. This followed an increase of 3,100 jobs in May and a gain of 3,100 jobs in April. Over the year, sector employment was up by 22,000 jobs (1.6 percent).
- Other services payrolls increased 1,600 jobs in June. This followed an increase of 3,500 jobs in May and a 700-job gain in April. Over the year, sector employment was up by 1,100 jobs (0.2 percent).
- Government payrolls increased 1,400 jobs in June. This followed a loss of 6,300 jobs in May and a gain of 2,400 jobs in April. Over the year, sector employment was down 44,300 jobs (1.8 percent). This was the largest absolute year-over job loss among sectors.

Comparisons of Job Growth in California Industry Sectors

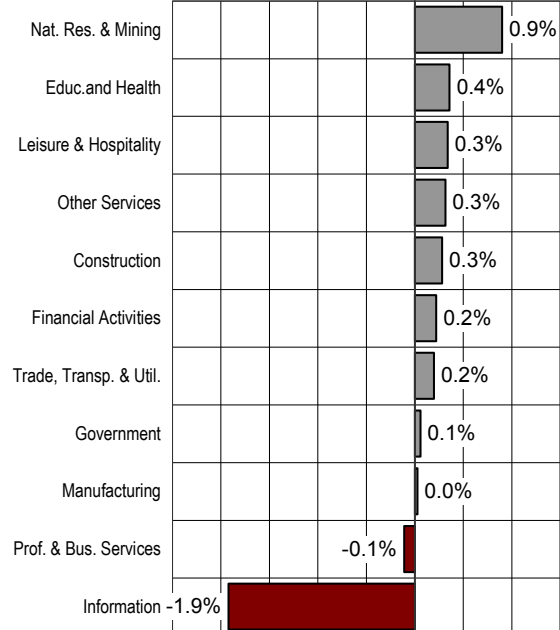
(Seasonally Adjusted, June 2004)

MONTH-OVER CHANGE

Thousands of Jobs

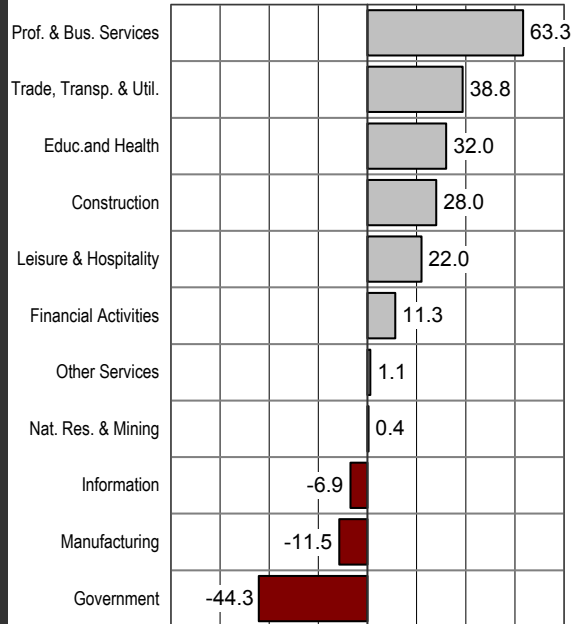


Percent Change

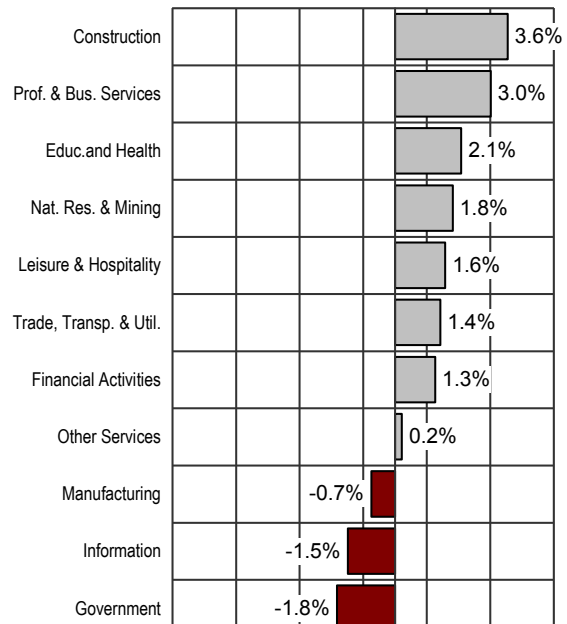


YEAR-OVER CHANGE

Thousands of Jobs

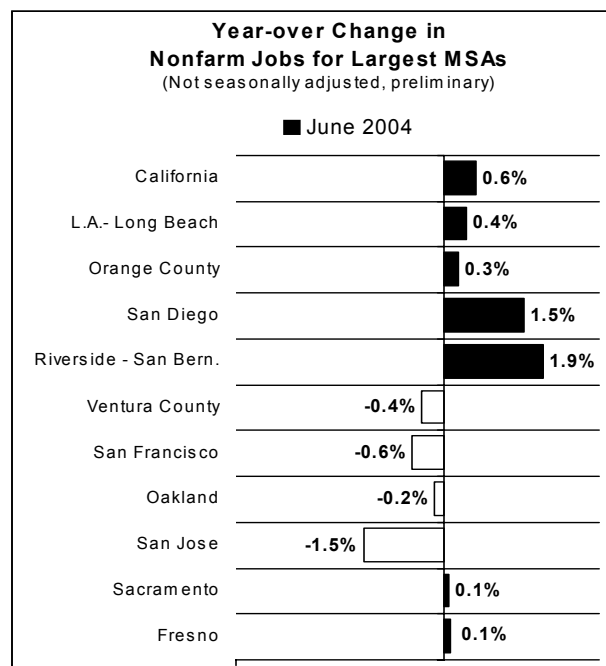
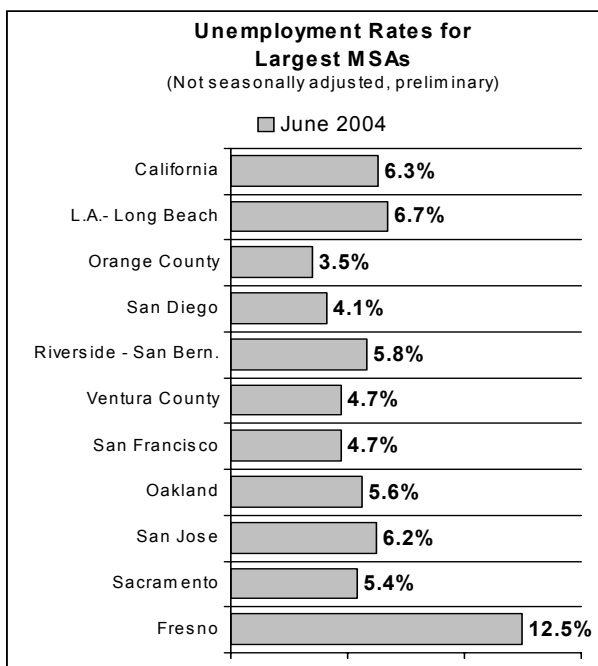


Percent Change



California Area Trends

- The lowest unemployment rate among California counties in June was 3.3 percent in San Luis Obispo County. Other counties with rates below 4.0 percent in June were Santa Barbara, Orange, and Marin. In all, 23 counties had rates below 6.0 percent. The highest unemployment rate in June was 21.6 percent in Imperial County. In total, 14 counties had rates above 10 percent. The comparable not seasonally adjusted California rate was 6.3 percent in June.
- Unemployment rates fell over the month in 12 counties, rose in 39 counties, and were unchanged in 7 counties. The largest drop was 2.0 percentage points in Sierra County. The largest rate increase was 2.4 percentage points in Imperial County (to 21.6 percent). The comparable statewide, not seasonally adjusted rate was up 0.4 percentage point from May.
- Unemployment rates improved over the year in 40 counties, including 14 in which the rate fell by more than one-half a percentage point. The largest rate decline was in Santa Clara County (down 2.5 percentage points to 6.2). Unemployment rates rose over the year in 13 counties. The largest jump was in Imperial County (up 3.5 percentage points to 21.6 percent). The statewide, not seasonally adjusted rate was down 0.6 percentage point in June 2004 from June 2003.
- Forty-four of California's 49 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) plus counties not in MSAs recorded month-over increases in nonfarm payrolls, led by the San Diego MSA with 7,000 jobs. Three areas recorded employment losses over the month, with the largest loss occurring in Butte County (which lost 1,100 jobs).
- Twenty-four areas recorded year-over employment gains, with 9 recording job growths of 1.0 percent or more. In absolute numbers, the largest year-over job gains were in the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA (up 21,100 jobs). Twenty-four areas recorded year-over job losses, the largest of which was in the San Jose MSA (down 13,100 jobs).
- Among the 10 California MSAs with more than 250,000 nonfarm jobs, unemployment rates varied from a low of 3.5 percent in the Orange County MSA to a high of 12.5 percent in the Fresno MSA. Rates of year-over job growth ranged from -1.5 percent in the San Jose MSA to 1.9 percent in the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA. (See charts below.)



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by California Area

(Number of Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

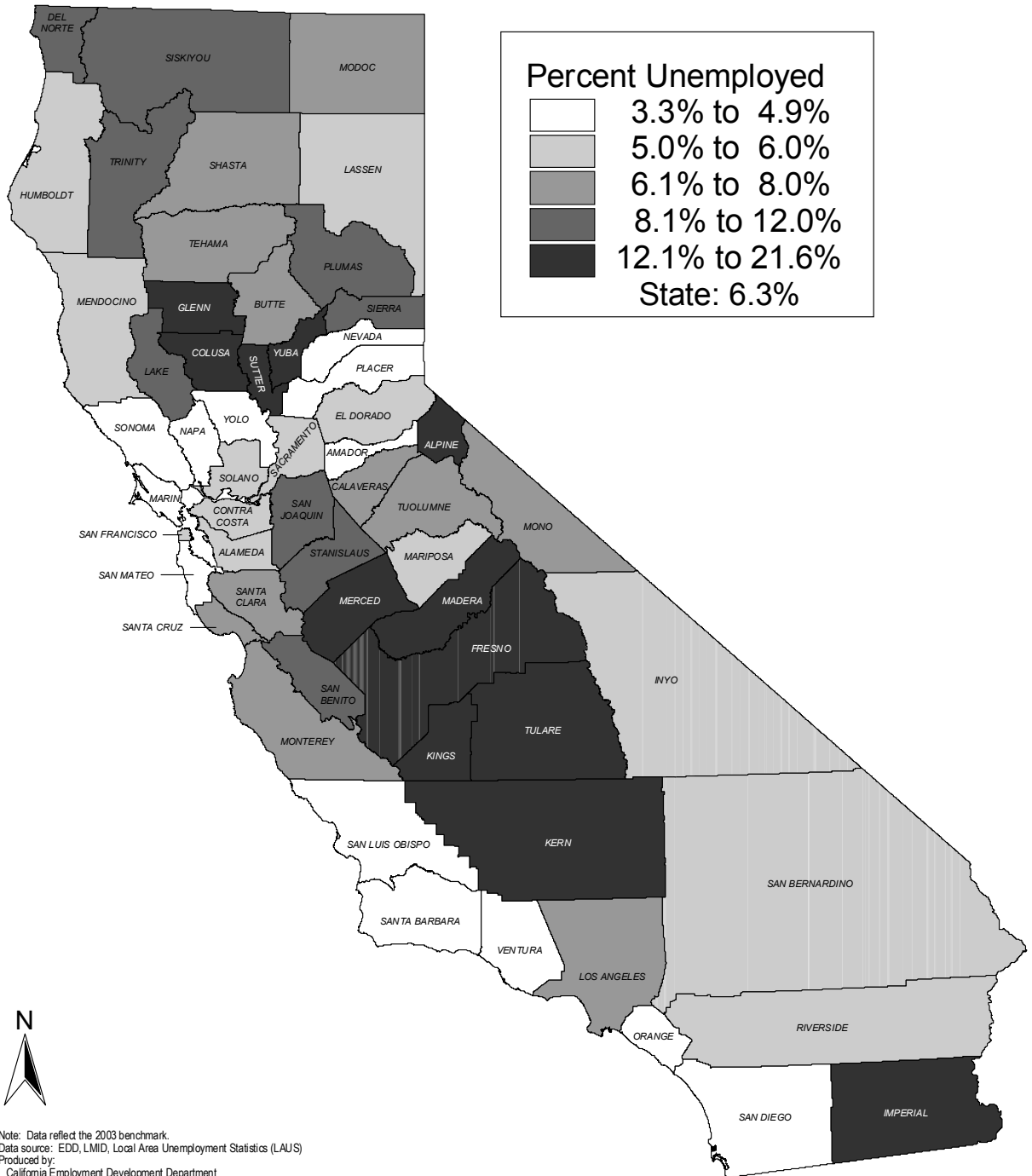
AREA	YEAR AGO	MONTH AGO	CURRENT	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE		RANK BY
	Jun 03	May 04	Jun 04	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>					
Statewide	14,502,200	14,545,700	14,593,400	47,700	0.3%	91,200	0.6%	
Sum of Areas	14,192,450	14,191,830	14,234,130	42,300	0.3%	41,680	0.3%	
Alpine County	650	620	660	40	6.5%	10	1.5%	7
Amador County	11,630	11,740	11,980	240	2.0%	350	3.0%	3
Bakersfield MSA	208,200	209,800	210,300	500	0.2%	2,100	1.0%	9
Butte County	72,800	73,100	72,000	-1,100	-1.5%	-800	-1.1%	35
Calaveras County	9,220	8,810	9,240	430	4.9%	20	0.2%	21
Colusa County	5,170	5,060	5,160	100	2.0%	-10	-0.2%	28
Del Norte County	7,560	7,600	7,670	70	0.9%	110	1.5%	8
Fresno MSA	320,700	320,300	321,100	800	0.2%	400	0.1%	23
Glenn County	6,080	5,930	6,070	140	2.4%	-10	-0.2%	26
Humboldt County	49,300	49,400	49,400	0	0.0%	100	0.2%	22
Imperial County	42,200	41,600	41,600	0	0.0%	-600	-1.4%	38
Inyo County	7,980	7,710	7,860	150	1.9%	-120	-1.5%	39
Kings County	32,640	32,630	32,800	170	0.5%	160	0.5%	13
Lake County	14,150	13,730	14,020	290	2.1%	-130	-0.9%	33
Lassen County	10,230	9,870	9,750	-120	-1.2%	-480	-4.7%	48
Los Angeles-Long Beach MSA	3,999,500	4,018,100	4,017,200	-900	0.0%	17,700	0.4%	16
Mariposa County	5,640	5,070	5,680	610	12.0%	40	0.7%	10
Mendocino County	32,460	31,240	31,660	420	1.3%	-800	-2.5%	46
Merced County	56,000	57,600	58,700	1,100	1.9%	2,700	4.8%	2
Modesto MSA	152,300	151,900	153,200	1,300	0.9%	900	0.6%	11
Modoc County	2,930	2,760	2,900	140	5.1%	-30	-1.0%	34
Mono County	6,610	7,000	7,280	280	4.0%	670	10.1%	1
Nevada County	29,580	28,550	29,220	670	2.3%	-360	-1.2%	37
Oakland MSA	1,031,200	1,026,000	1,029,300	3,300	0.3%	-1,900	-0.2%	27
Orange County MSA	1,432,900	1,433,400	1,437,100	3,700	0.3%	4,200	0.3%	20
Plumas County	8,240	7,690	7,970	280	3.6%	-270	-3.3%	47
Riverside-San Bernardino MSA	1,094,100	1,113,600	1,115,200	1,600	0.1%	21,100	1.9%	5
Sacramento MSA	758,100	757,500	758,900	1,400	0.2%	800	0.1%	24
Salinas MSA	131,700	129,000	129,100	100	0.1%	-2,600	-2.0%	43
San Benito County	13,640	13,340	13,680	340	2.5%	40	0.3%	19
San Diego MSA	1,249,200	1,261,500	1,268,500	7,000	0.6%	19,300	1.5%	6
San Francisco MSA	959,200	949,000	953,300	4,300	0.5%	-5,900	-0.6%	30
San Jose MSA	861,700	844,300	848,600	4,300	0.5%	-13,100	-1.5%	40
San Luis Obispo County	100,500	98,800	98,900	100	0.1%	-1,600	-1.6%	41
Santa Barbara MSA	166,500	169,900	170,600	700	0.4%	4,100	2.5%	4
Santa Cruz-Watsonville MSA	94,200	93,300	94,600	1,300	1.4%	400	0.4%	17
Santa Rosa MSA	183,000	180,100	181,400	1,300	0.7%	-1,600	-0.9%	32
Shasta County	65,400	64,300	65,600	1,300	2.0%	200	0.3%	18
Sierra County	910	780	900	120	15.4%	-10	-1.1%	35
Siskiyou County	13,910	13,110	13,680	570	4.3%	-230	-1.7%	42
Stockton-Lodi MSA	199,000	199,000	199,900	900	0.5%	900	0.5%	15
Tehama County	17,110	16,170	16,720	550	3.4%	-390	-2.3%	45
Trinity County	3,510	3,270	3,430	160	4.9%	-80	-2.3%	44
Tulare County	103,300	103,500	103,800	300	0.3%	500	0.5%	14
Tuolumne County	17,500	17,150	17,500	350	2.0%	0	0.0%	25
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa MSA	185,600	183,800	184,200	400	0.2%	-1,400	-0.8%	31
Ventura County MSA	287,400	284,700	286,200	1,500	0.5%	-1,200	-0.4%	29
Yolo County	92,400	92,200	92,900	700	0.8%	500	0.5%	12
Yuba City MSA	38,700	36,300	36,700	400	1.1%	-2,000	-5.2%	49

Data may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program.

County Unemployment Rates

June 2004 (Preliminary, Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: Data reflect the 2003 benchmark.
 Data source: EDD, LMID, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
 Produced by:
 California Employment Development Department
 Labor Market Information Division
 Data Analysis and Support Unit
 July 2004

MONTHLY CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR COUNTIES
JUNE 2004 (Preliminary), MAY 2004 and JUNE 2003 (Revised); Not Seasonally Adjusted
2003 Benchmark

AREA / COUNTY	RANK	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE (%)	MAY 2004 Month-Ago	JUN 2003 Year-Ago
CALIFORNIA		17,664,000	16,553,800	1,110,200	6.3%	5.9%	6.9%
ALAMEDA	24	750,700	706,000	44,800	6.0%	5.6%	7.3%
ALPINE	55	360	300	50	14.6%	15.7%	15.1%
AMADOR	8	16,020	15,310	720	4.5%	4.6%	5.0%
BUTTE	37	91,200	83,900	7,300	8.0%	7.3%	8.1%
CALAVERAS	33	17,480	16,280	1,210	6.9%	6.9%	7.6%
COLUSA	55	8,920	7,620	1,300	14.6%	14.2%	14.6%
CONTRA COSTA	14	519,900	493,700	26,200	5.0%	4.8%	5.9%
DEL NORTE	38	10,130	9,290	830	8.2%	8.2%	8.3%
EL DORADO	14	83,500	79,300	4,200	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%
FRESNO	49	407,700	356,400	51,300	12.6%	12.1%	13.4%
GLENN	48	10,110	8,860	1,250	12.4%	11.9%	13.1%
HUMBOLDT	24	60,300	56,700	3,600	6.0%	5.8%	6.2%
IMPERIAL	58	59,700	46,800	12,900	21.6%	19.2%	18.1%
INYO	16	7,370	6,980	390	5.3%	5.3%	6.1%
KERN	50	318,700	278,100	40,600	12.7%	11.2%	11.7%
KINGS	53	51,030	43,790	7,240	14.2%	12.9%	14.7%
LAKE	41	26,280	23,910	2,370	9.0%	9.0%	8.6%
LASSEN	18	11,280	10,650	630	5.6%	5.9%	5.1%
LOS ANGELES	32	4,790,000	4,466,700	323,300	6.7%	6.4%	7.3%
MADERA	47	59,200	52,000	7,200	12.2%	11.9%	12.4%
MARIN	3	129,500	125,000	4,500	3.5%	3.4%	4.0%
MARIPOSA	16	7,750	7,340	410	5.3%	6.1%	5.8%
MENDOCINO	24	43,880	41,250	2,630	6.0%	5.9%	6.4%
MERCED	52	95,500	82,000	13,500	14.1%	13.6%	14.9%
MODOC	29	4,750	4,430	310	6.6%	7.3%	7.0%
MONO	29	7,620	7,110	500	6.6%	7.0%	6.5%
MONTEREY	35	202,700	187,500	15,100	7.5%	7.4%	7.9%
NAPA	5	71,400	68,500	2,900	4.0%	3.7%	4.1%
NEVADA	10	48,490	46,280	2,220	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%
ORANGE	3	1,591,400	1,535,800	55,600	3.5%	3.3%	3.9%
PLACER	13	143,800	136,800	7,000	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%
PLUMAS	38	11,060	10,150	910	8.2%	9.2%	7.2%
RIVERSIDE	20	842,900	794,400	48,600	5.8%	5.2%	6.1%
SACRAMENTO	18	659,300	622,400	36,900	5.6%	5.3%	5.7%
SAN BENITO	40	29,750	27,100	2,650	8.9%	8.9%	9.7%
SAN BERNARDINO	20	901,200	848,600	52,600	5.8%	5.4%	6.2%
SAN DIEGO	7	1,518,300	1,456,400	61,900	4.1%	3.9%	4.5%
SAN FRANCISCO	20	399,600	376,400	23,300	5.8%	5.5%	7.5%
SAN JOAQUIN	44	292,500	263,900	28,600	9.8%	9.0%	9.8%
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	122,800	118,700	4,100	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%
SAN MATEO	5	367,300	352,500	14,800	4.0%	3.9%	5.5%
SANTA BARBARA	2	220,800	213,400	7,400	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%
SANTA CLARA	28	874,400	819,900	54,400	6.2%	6.0%	8.7%
SANTA CRUZ	27	144,300	135,500	8,800	6.1%	6.3%	7.1%
SHASTA	36	84,100	77,500	6,600	7.8%	7.5%	7.4%
SIERRA	43	1,510	1,360	150	9.7%	11.7%	8.5%
SISKIYOU	42	18,180	16,480	1,700	9.3%	9.6%	8.8%
SOLANO	20	215,700	203,100	12,500	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%
SONOMA	8	258,000	246,500	11,600	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%
STANISLAUS	46	222,900	196,900	26,000	11.7%	11.3%	12.0%
SUTTER	54	37,800	32,400	5,400	14.4%	14.3%	13.5%
TEHAMA	34	27,690	25,700	2,000	7.2%	6.8%	7.8%
TRINITY	45	5,270	4,740	540	10.2%	10.5%	8.7%
TULARE	57	181,700	154,700	27,000	14.9%	12.6%	13.9%
TUOLUMNE	29	23,100	21,570	1,530	6.6%	6.6%	6.1%
VENTURA	12	435,200	414,600	20,600	4.7%	4.4%	5.0%
YOLO	10	100,400	95,800	4,600	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%
YUBA	51	21,700	18,800	2,900	13.5%	12.6%	13.9%

NOTE: Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment level data.

NOTE: The 'RANK' assigned to each county is a whole number based on the ascending order of unemployment rates for the current month (e.g., the county with the lowest unemployment rate is assigned a 'RANK' of 1; conversely, the county with the highest rate is assigned a 'RANK' of 58).

NOTE: Labor force data for all geographic areas for 1990 to 2004 now reflect the March 2003 annual revision (or benchmark) and Census 2000 population controls at the state level. Therefore, labor force data for periods before January 1990 are not comparable with data for January 1990 and later

SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Economic Statistics Group.

**CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION
AND UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATES**
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CALIFORNIA LABOR FORCE													
1995	15,333	15,324	15,307	15,324	15,331	15,351	15,329	15,338	15,361	15,368	15,389	15,383	15,412
1996	15,261	15,290	15,296	15,276	15,300	15,327	15,342	15,389	15,440	15,472	15,518	15,533	15,370
1997	15,583	15,612	15,650	15,707	15,731	15,767	15,807	15,866	15,875	15,909	15,928	15,989	15,785
1998	16,023	16,050	16,064	16,079	16,107	16,125	16,173	16,179	16,212	16,196	16,228	16,220	16,138
1999	16,220	16,236	16,263	16,289	16,311	16,343	16,388	16,408	16,444	16,486	16,521	16,597	16,376
2000	16,645	16,686	16,723	16,796	16,857	16,942	16,920	16,984	17,010	17,012	17,048	17,079	16,892
2001	17,078	17,091	17,114	17,137	17,139	17,162	17,141	17,195	17,204	17,243	17,279	17,276	17,172
2002	17,306	17,343	17,353	17,359	17,352	17,375	17,389	17,375	17,393	17,417	17,432	17,418	17,376
2003	17,431	17,429	17,429	17,446	17,440	17,463	17,474	17,471	17,465	17,505	17,480	17,487	17,460
2004	17,577	17,588	17,561	17,573	17,619	17,639							
CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT													
1995	14,101	14,134	14,111	14,119	14,111	14,146	14,123	14,139	14,169	14,170	14,169	14,201	14,203
1996	14,104	14,124	14,135	14,137	14,183	14,218	14,241	14,302	14,358	14,399	14,449	14,481	14,261
1997	14,534	14,589	14,646	14,708	14,744	14,779	14,827	14,884	14,890	14,924	14,956	15,016	14,791
1998	15,050	15,072	15,101	15,117	15,144	15,171	15,218	15,219	15,249	15,253	15,291	15,287	15,181
1999	15,307	15,330	15,369	15,408	15,454	15,495	15,554	15,584	15,626	15,670	15,705	15,765	15,522
2000	15,822	15,855	15,878	15,958	16,002	16,075	16,068	16,139	16,180	16,195	16,232	16,273	16,056
2001	16,284	16,284	16,295	16,294	16,271	16,265	16,231	16,240	16,219	16,211	16,205	16,190	16,249
2002	16,187	16,203	16,195	16,198	16,203	16,204	16,217	16,211	16,223	16,244	16,254	16,241	16,215
2003	16,243	16,244	16,249	16,253	16,253	16,275	16,277	16,289	16,295	16,332	16,334	16,347	16,283
2004	16,480	16,485	16,410	16,475	16,514	16,539							
CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT													
1995	1,232	1,190	1,196	1,205	1,220	1,205	1,206	1,199	1,192	1,198	1,220	1,182	1,209
1996	1,157	1,166	1,161	1,139	1,117	1,109	1,101	1,087	1,082	1,073	1,069	1,052	1,109
1997	1,049	1,023	1,004	999	987	988	980	982	985	985	972	973	994
1998	973	978	963	962	963	954	955	960	963	943	937	933	957
1999	913	906	894	881	857	848	834	824	818	816	816	832	853
2000	823	831	845	838	855	867	852	845	830	817	816	806	835
2001	794	807	819	843	868	897	910	955	985	1,032	1,074	1,086	923
2002	1,119	1,140	1,158	1,161	1,149	1,171	1,172	1,164	1,170	1,173	1,178	1,177	1,161
2003	1,188	1,185	1,180	1,193	1,187	1,188	1,197	1,182	1,170	1,173	1,146	1,140	1,177
2004	1,097	1,103	1,151	1,098	1,105	1,100							
CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (%)													
1995	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8
1996	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.2
1997	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3
1998	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9
1999	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2
2000	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9
2001	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.4
2002	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7
2003	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.8
2004	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.2							
UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (%)													
1995	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
1996	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
1997	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9
1998	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
1999	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
2000	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
2001	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.8
2002	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8
2003	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.0
2004	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6							

NOTE: The statewide labor force data presented here are derived from BLS-developed, time series regression models and are based on the 2003 Benchmark.

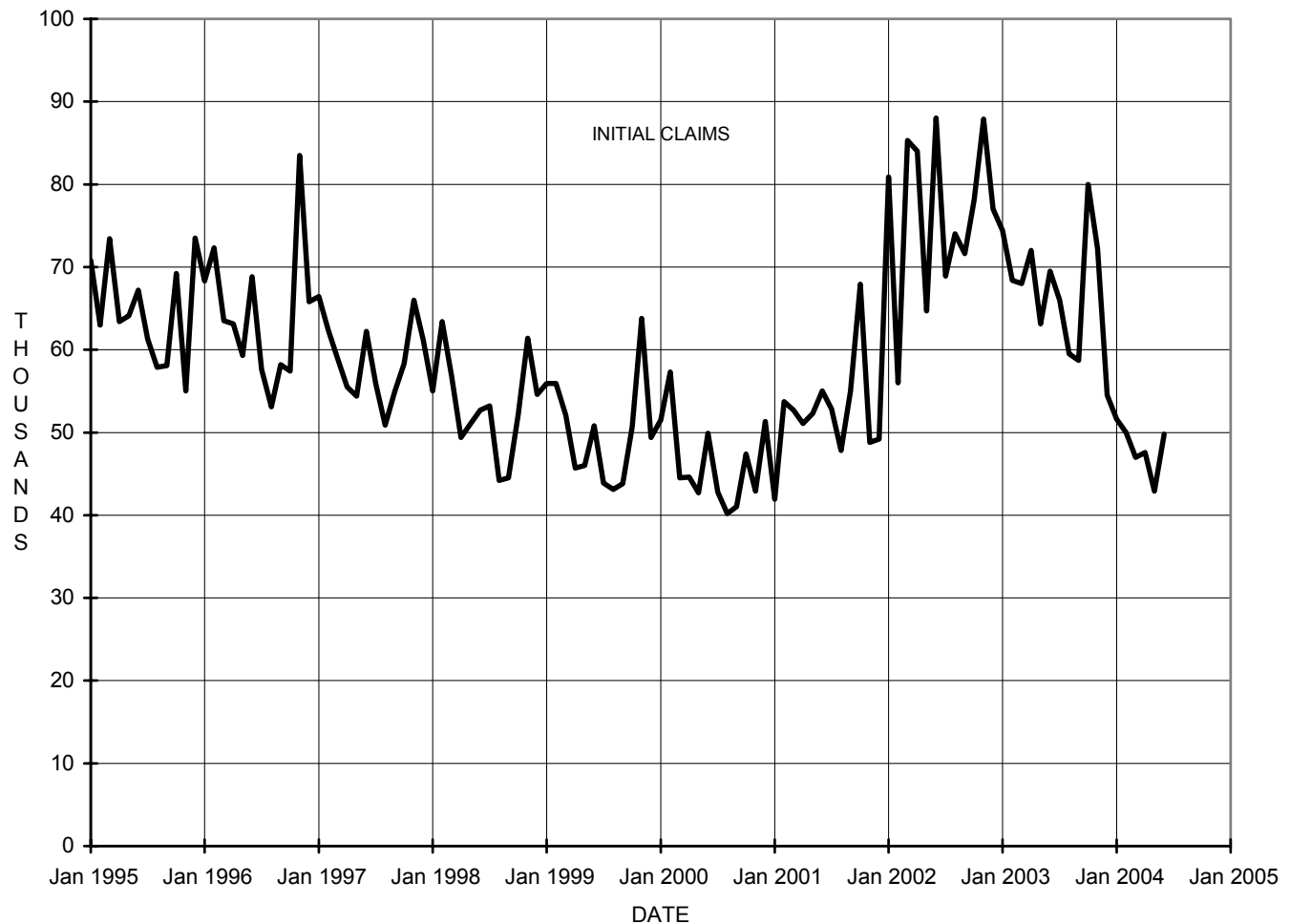
NOTE: With implementation of the Current Population Survey (CPS) changes in January 2003 United States labor force data for January 2003 and later are not strictly comparable with prior historical CPS data.

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sixteen Percent More Initial Claims in June, than in May

INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U.I.) (FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF THE MONTH) (IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	70.8	63.0	73.4	63.4	64.1	67.2	61.3	57.9	58.1	69.2	55.0	73.5
1996	68.3	72.3	63.5	63.1	59.3	68.8	57.6	57.9	58.2	57.4	83.5	65.8
1997	66.4	62.4	58.9	55.5	54.4	62.2	55.9	50.9	54.9	58.3	66.0	61.2
1998	55.0	63.4	56.8	49.4	51.1	52.7	53.2	44.2	44.5	52.2	61.4	54.6
1999	55.9	55.9	52.1	45.7	46.0	50.8	43.9	43.1	43.8	50.7	63.8	49.4
2000	51.5	57.3	44.5	44.6	42.7	49.9	42.8	40.2	41.0	47.4	42.9	51.3
2001	41.9	53.7	52.7	51.1	52.3	55.0	52.8	47.8	55.0	67.9	48.8	49.2
2002	80.9	56.0	85.3	84.0	64.7	88.0	68.9	74.0	71.6	78.1	87.9	77.0
2003	74.4	68.4	68.0	72.0	63.1	69.5	66.0	59.5	58.7	80.0	72.2	54.5
2004	51.6	50.0	47.0	47.6	42.9	49.8						



SOURCE: EDD, Unemployment Insurance Division, Program Analysis and Reporting Unit.

Weeks Claimed for Unemployment Insurance

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U.I.) * (FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF THE MONTH) (IN THOUSANDS)

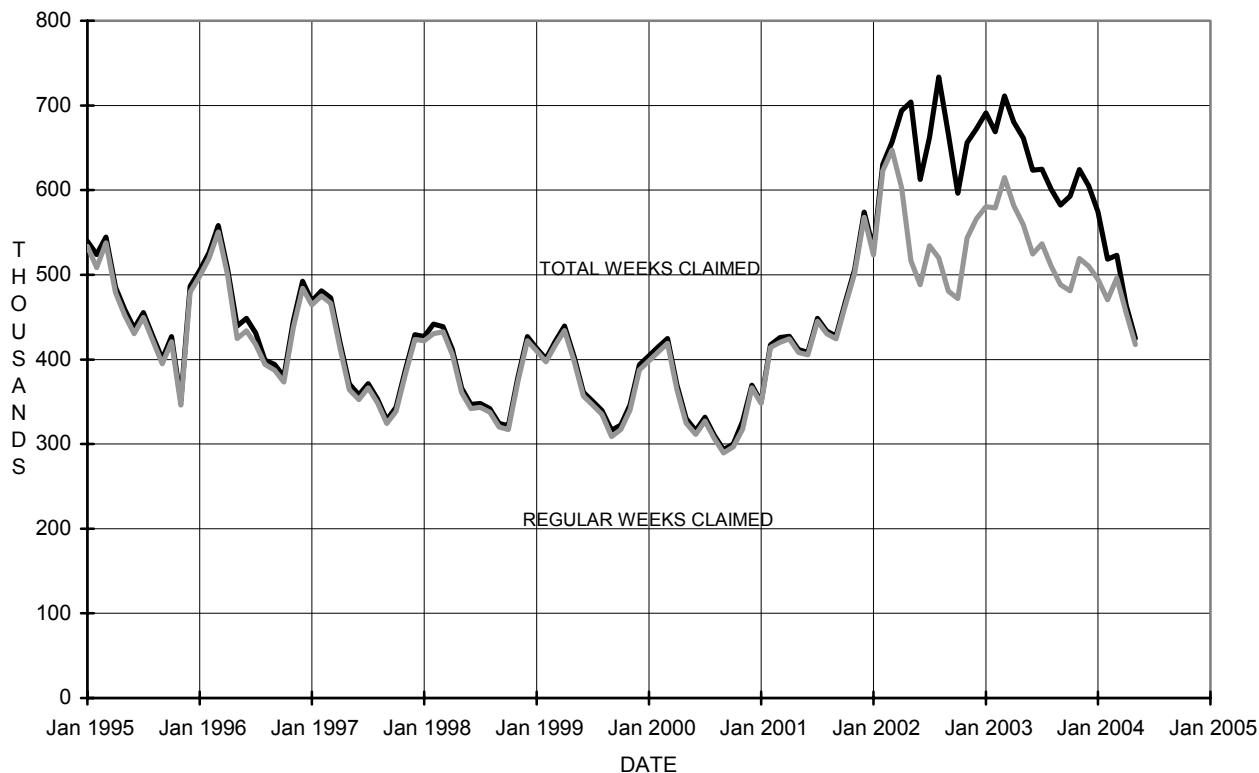
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	539.7	524.0	544.6	485.3	458.7	436.7	455.2	427.1	400.7	427.2	351.0	486.3
1996	505.1	525.9	558.0	507.3	439.4	448.4	431.1	399.1	394.1	379.8	445.5	492.4
1997	469.1	481.0	472.6	419.8	371.1	358.2	371.6	353.4	328.9	343.6	389.0	429.3
1998	427.0	441.7	438.8	411.8	366.3	346.8	347.9	341.9	324.3	321.7	378.2	427.1
1999	413.2	400.9	421.3	439.5	403.2	361.4	350.6	339.6	316.2	322.2	346.4	393.8
2000	404.3	415.0	424.9	370.3	330.2	316.0	331.7	310.3	293.2	300.2	327.0	369.5
2001	349.9	417.2	426.0	427.3	411.5	408.4	448.4	433.5	427.7	468.0	505.9	574.1
2002	530.0	630.3	656.9	693.8	703.9	612.6	662.1	733.6	666.3	596.3	656.2	672.2
2003	691.0	668.8	711.3	680.1	661.5	623.5	624.6	601.0	582.2	592.9	624.4	605.0
2004	574.5	518.3	523.1	464.3	424.8	424.6						

REGULAR WEEKS CLAIMED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U.I.) ** (FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF THE MONTH) (IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	533.6	508.7	537.8	478.9	451.9	430.6	449.7	421.6	394.8	420.8	346.3	479.5
1996	498.6	519.3	550.5	500.0	424.8	434.0	417.6	394.0	387.5	373.2	437.5	484.2
1997	464.4	475.0	466.2	413.6	364.4	352.7	366.5	348.7	324.1	338.6	383.6	423.7
1998	422.1	430.5	432.8	406.0	361.0	342.1	343.6	337.8	320.0	317.2	373.4	422.1
1999	410.0	397.3	416.9	434.3	398.0	356.9	346.3	335.2	308.9	317.0	340.3	387.9
2000	398.4	409.0	419.0	364.7	324.6	311.4	327.4	306.5	289.5	296.7	317.6	366.4
2001	348.1	414.3	420.4	424.3	408.3	405.4	445.3	430.3	424.2	463.7	501.4	567.8
2002	523.4	622.8	647.3	602.7	516.7	488.3	534.5	520.1	480.6	471.9	543.4	566.1
2003	580.6	578.9	614.8	581.6	558.8	524.6	536.7	510.0	488.1	481.0	519.2	510.3
2004	494.5	470.5	496.3	455.4	417.5	418.0						

* Effective December 21, 1991, total weeks claimed includes extended unemployment compensation claims.

** Excludes any special programs.



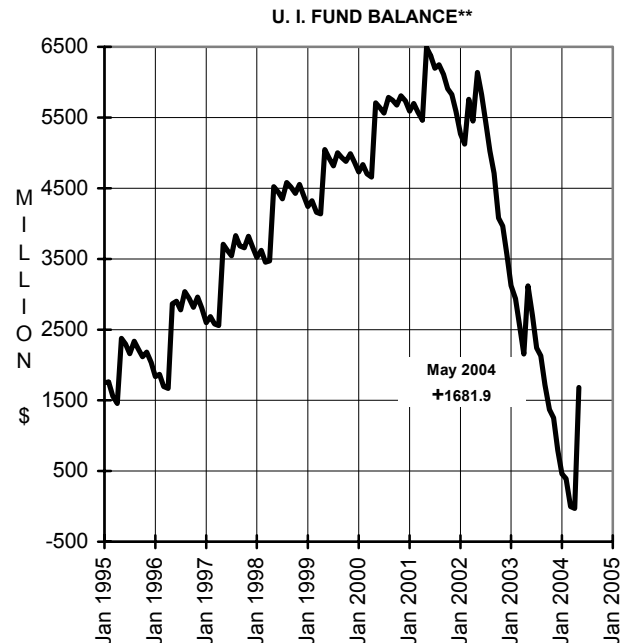
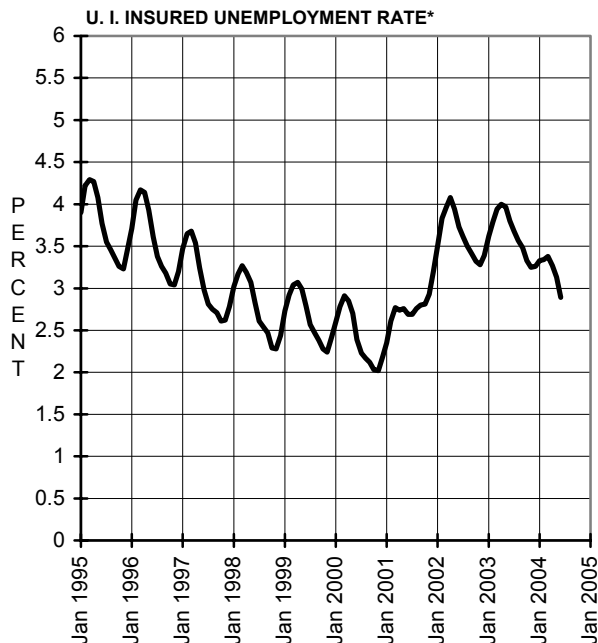
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U. I.) INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *
(EXCLUDING EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAMS)
(IN PERCENT)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	3.90	4.22	4.29	4.27	4.08	3.77	3.55	3.46	3.36	3.26	3.23	3.47
1996	3.71	4.05	4.17	4.14	3.93	3.61	3.38	3.26	3.18	3.05	3.04	3.20
1997	3.47	3.65	3.68	3.54	3.24	2.98	2.81	2.75	2.71	2.61	2.62	2.78
1998	3.02	3.17	3.27	3.19	3.07	2.83	2.61	2.54	2.47	2.29	2.28	2.44
1999	2.73	2.92	3.04	3.07	2.99	2.79	2.57	2.47	2.38	2.28	2.24	2.42
2000	2.60	2.78	2.91	2.85	2.70	2.39	2.23	2.17	2.12	2.03	2.02	2.18
2001	2.35	2.61	2.77	2.74	2.76	2.69	2.69	2.76	2.80	2.81	2.93	3.20
2002	3.50	3.83	3.96	4.08	3.94	3.73	3.61	3.50	3.41	3.32	3.28	3.39
2003	3.62	3.79	3.94	4.00	3.97	3.80	3.68	3.57	3.48	3.33	3.25	3.26
2004	3.33	3.34	3.38	3.27	3.13	2.89						

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U.I.) FUND BALANCE
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	1,748.6	1,755.7	1,557.9	1,452.5	2,376.2	2,295.4	2,159.8	2,335.7	2,225.2	2,117.2	2,185.4	2,034.3
1996	1,835.8	1,865.7	1,695.5	1,668.6	2,865.6	2,903.9	2,781.0	3,037.7	2,937.4	2,818.5	2,960.6	2,805.8
1997	2,600.0	2,685.7	2,583.6	2,558.0	3,708.5	3,622.8	3,545.3	3,828.9	3,683.6	3,656.9	3,820.0	3,668.9
1998	3,520.9	3,623.9	3,454.8	3,473.1	4,524.8	4,447.5	4,352.1	4,579.4	4,516.0	4,427.9	4,552.3	4,396.2
1999	4,240.4	4,325.1	4,159.5	4,139.1	5,046.9	4,930.6	4,814.6	5,002.6	4,936.4	4,882.0	4,986.7	4,867.4
2000	4,728.9	4,834.1	4,705.3	4,660.2	5,709.1	5,641.2	5,561.1	5,783.2	5,745.7	5,675.3	5,809.9	5,733.1
2001	5,592.1	5,697.8	5,578.4	5,461.6	6,492.8	6,374.2	6,198.6	6,246.4	6,109.7	5,906.1	5,824.0	5,586.3
2002	5,269.3	5,125.4	5,755.8	5,452.3	6,137.1	5,827.7	5,433.0	5,026.3	4,711.5	4,079.6	3,967.5	3,562.7
2003	3,124.6	2,939.9	2,551.7	2,156.6	3,118.3	2,701.2	2,243.1	2,127.5	1,719.0	1,366.9	1,251.6	794.8
2004	460.0	391.4	-13.1	-27.5	1,681.9	#N/A						

NOTE: '#N/A' indicates that data are not available at this time.



* The insured unemployment rate (IUR) is based on a ratio of a 13-week moving average of weeks of unemployment insurance benefits claimed divided by a 12-month moving average of covered employment. This ratio is used to trigger "on" and "off" various state and federal UI benefit extension programs. When the ratio exceeds five percent and has exceeded 120 percent of the average of the rates for the last two years, this triggers the federal extended benefits program to "on." This program allows Individuals to receive additional unemployment benefits when they exhaust their regular benefit awards.

** The disbursements on the UI Fund Table reflect checks issued to claimants. The actual cash balance in the fund at any time is larger than the UI Fund Table Balance, due to the time lag in which these checks are actually redeemed. The UI Fund had a positive cash balance until April 1, 2004, at which point the UI Fund borrowed from the federal government to continue benefit payments to claimants. The UI Fund repaid the loan and regained a positive cash balance on May 4, 2004.

U.I. Insured Unemployment Rate Source: EDD, Unemployment Insurance Division, Program Analysis and Reporting Unit.
U.I. Fund Balance Source: EDD, Fiscal Programs Division, Accounting Section.

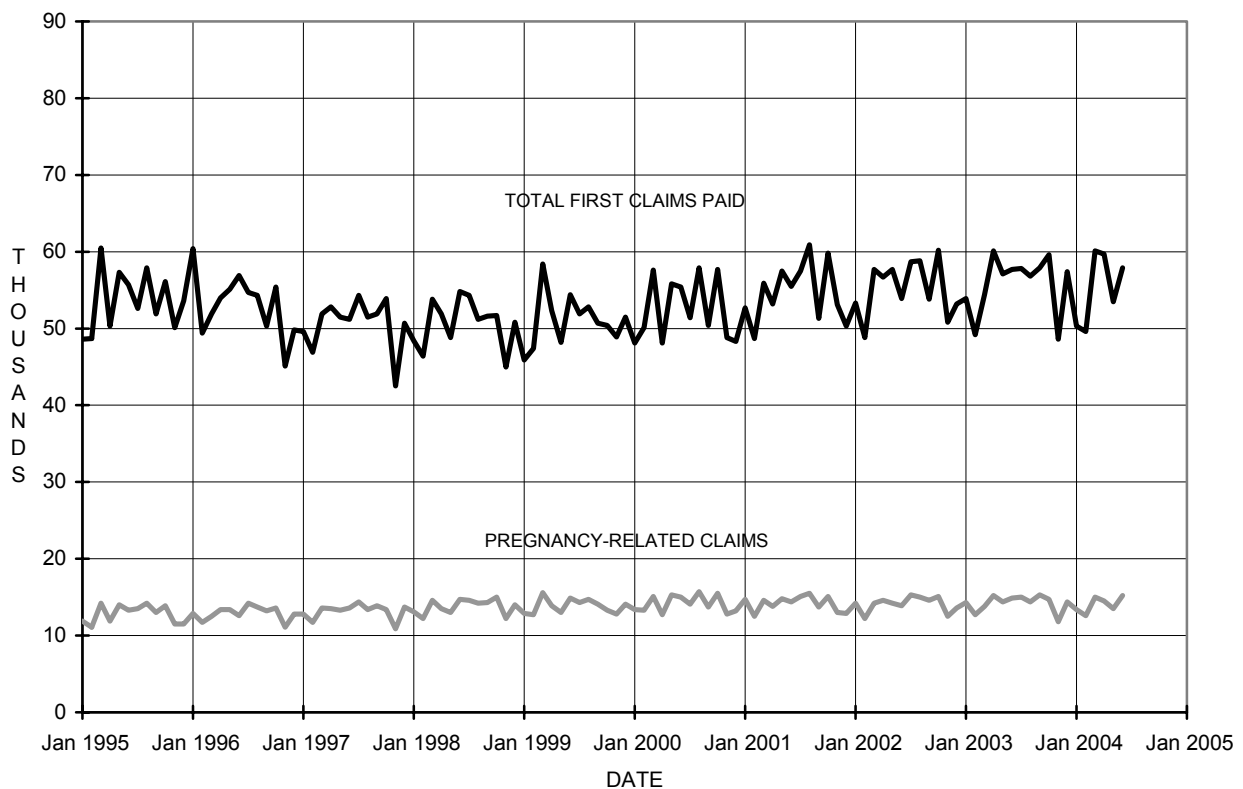
Disability Insurance Program

TOTAL FIRST CLAIMS PAID FOR DISABILITY INSURANCE (D.I.) (IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	48.6	48.7	60.5	50.3	57.3	55.7	52.6	57.9	51.9	56.1	50.1	53.6
1996	60.4	49.4	51.9	54.0	55.1	56.9	54.7	54.3	50.3	55.4	45.1	49.8
1997	49.6	46.9	51.9	52.8	51.5	51.2	54.3	51.5	51.9	53.9	42.5	50.7
1998	48.4	46.4	53.8	51.9	48.8	54.8	54.3	51.2	51.6	51.7	45.0	50.8
1999	45.9	47.4	58.4	52.3	48.2	54.4	51.9	52.8	50.7	50.4	48.9	51.5
2000	48.1	50.1	57.6	48.1	55.8	55.4	51.4	57.9	50.4	57.7	48.8	48.3
2001	52.7	48.7	55.9	53.2	57.5	55.5	57.5	60.9	51.3	59.8	53.1	50.3
2002	53.3	48.8	57.7	56.7	57.7	53.9	58.7	58.8	53.8	60.2	50.8	53.2
2003	53.9	49.2	54.4	60.1	57.1	57.7	57.8	56.8	57.9	59.6	48.6	57.4
2004	50.3	49.6	60.1	59.7	53.5	57.9						

PREGNANCY-RELATED FIRST CLAIMS PAID FOR DISABILITY INSURANCE (D. I.) (IN THOUSANDS)

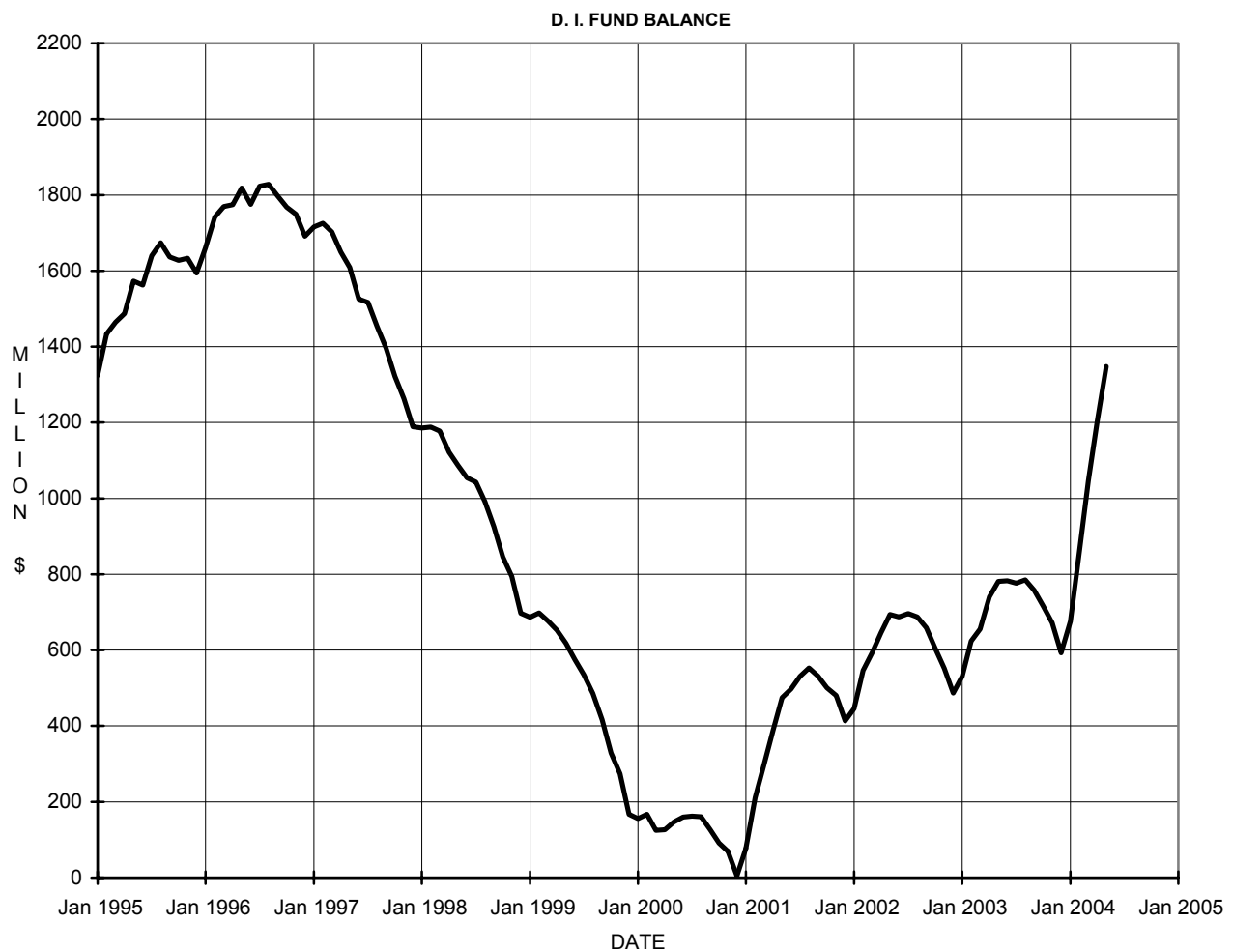
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	11.9	11.1	14.2	11.9	14.0	13.3	13.5	14.2	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.5
1996	12.9	11.7	12.5	13.4	13.4	12.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	13.6	11.1	12.8
1997	12.8	11.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.6	14.4	13.4	13.9	13.4	10.9	13.7
1998	13.1	12.2	14.6	13.5	13.0	14.7	14.6	14.2	14.3	15.0	12.2	14.0
1999	12.9	12.7	15.6	13.9	13.0	14.9	14.3	14.7	14.1	13.3	12.8	14.1
2000	13.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	15.3	15.0	14.1	15.7	13.7	15.5	12.8	13.2
2001	14.7	12.5	14.6	13.8	14.8	14.4	15.1	15.5	13.7	15.1	13.0	12.9
2002	14.2	12.2	14.2	14.6	14.2	13.9	15.3	15.0	14.6	15.1	12.5	13.6
2003	14.3	12.7	13.8	15.2	14.4	14.9	15.0	14.4	15.3	14.7	11.8	14.4
2004	13.4	12.6	15.0	14.5	13.5	15.2						



DISABILITY INSURANCE (D.I.) FUND BALANCE
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	1,324.1	1,433.6	1,464.7	1,487.3	1,572.6	1,562.7	1,640.0	1,673.7	1,636.2	1,627.3	1633	1,594.2
1996	1,660.9	1,741.6	1,769.1	1,774.4	1,818.1	1,774.9	1,823.3	1,828.4	1,797.1	1,768.1	1,748.7	1,690.8
1997	1,715.6	1,725.6	1,702.6	1,649.9	1,609.2	1,526.0	1,516.6	1,454.1	1,397.1	1,321.5	1,263.4	1,188.6
1998	1,185.3	1,188.4	1,177.4	1,121.7	1,087.3	1,054.4	1,042.7	991.8	925.3	845.4	793.9	697.4
1999	686.7	698.1	677.0	652.4	618.1	574.9	534.8	486.3	416.7	328.4	274.1	167.1
2000	156.0	167.0	125.1	126.6	146.5	160.1	162.3	160.8	126.9	91.2	69.5	4.6
2001	77.6	210.9	298.9	388.6	474.6	497.7	530.8	552.8	531.4	501.0	480.2	413.7
2002	445.7	546.0	593.1	646.1	694.2	687.5	696.3	687.3	659.1	604.0	551.9	487.0
2003	530.6	624.0	655.3	740.0	781.4	783.2	776.6	785.6	757.4	715.8	671.6	593.0
2004	675.9	859.5	1,045.9	1,204.3	1,347.9	#N/A						

NOTE: #N/A' indicates that data are not available at this time.



NOTE TO OUR READERS:

The Employment Development Department's Labor Market Information Division (LMID) collects the labor market information presented in this report on a monthly basis, as an agent for the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Information presented is derived from BLS labor force models, Current Population Survey (CPS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), or the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey.

The CPS measures levels of employment and unemployment through a statewide monthly survey of 4,500 households. This survey collects information on the employment status of each member of these households, 16 years of age and over. **Members of these households who are working at more than one job are counted as employed only once.** The data reflect the county where the person lives.

The CES survey contacts approximately 37,000 businesses in California each month and collects information as to the number of jobs on the payroll for that month. **Individuals who hold more than one job are counted once for each job.** The data reflect the county where the job is located. These data, which present employment by industry division, are commonly referred to as the "establishment survey" or the "wage and salary employment series". Each month the CES Program releases "Preliminary" employment and hours and earnings data for the prior month; also, "Revised" data are published for the month proceeding the prior month. Once LMID and BLS have verified the "Revised" data, they remain unchanged until the new benchmark is completed in March of the following year.

The LAUS county data are estimated using a BLS prescribed multi-step estimation process, incorporating a variety of information including, but not limited to, CES survey data, agricultural employment, and unemployment claims data for local areas. The estimates of county employment/unemployment are adjusted so that all areas add to the statewide total, which is derived from BLS-developed regression models. The data reflect the county where the person lives.

Seasonally adjusted labor force data are depicted in some charts. The seasonal adjustment process is used to remove typical seasonal employment fluctuations from a time series. Seasonal activities, which affect employment, occur at various times throughout the year (e.g., additional hiring by retail stores during the Christmas season).

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GLOSSARY

Current Population Survey (CPS) or “Household Survey”. The monthly survey of households from which are derived estimates of civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate for Los Angeles County and the Balance of California. The CPS is a stratified random sample conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Employment, Civilian. As measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), consists of civilian or noninstitutional workers 16 years of age and older who (a) during the survey week, worked as paid employees, or in their own business or farm or profession, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and (b) were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, inclement weather, vacation, work stoppage or labor management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time-off.

Hispanic. An ethnic classification that includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or any other nationality based on the Spanish cultures or languages; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Hours of Work. The number of hours worked during the survey week. Persons who worked at least 35 hours during the survey week are designated as full-time; persons who worked less than 35 hours are considered part-time.

Labor Force, Civilian. Those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who were working or actively seeking work during the survey week; also, the aggregation of civilian employment and civilian unemployment.

Labor Force Participation Rate. The civilian labor force expressed as a percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Nonfarm (Nonagricultural) Wage and Salary Employment. The count of all full-time and part-time employees (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave), by industry, who worked in or received compensation from nonfarm establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month; employees involved in labor management disputes are not included. Hours and earnings data by industry are also collected as part of this survey.

Population, Civilian. As defined by the Current Population Survey (CPS), includes persons 16 years of age and older who reside in the 50 United States, and are not institutionalized or on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Race (White, Black, and Other). The Current Population Survey (CPS) requests the respondent to identify the race of all members of the household, 16 years of age and older. The three racial categories identified on the survey instrument are White, Black, and Other.

Black - A racial classification for persons with origins related to any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other -The “Other” racial group includes Asians and Pacific Islanders, as well as native americans such as American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

White -A racial classification for persons with origins related to any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Seasonal Adjustment. The removal of the effects of regular periodic events such as weather conditions, holidays, and school schedules from labor force and payroll employment data. The X-12 ARIMA is the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recommended seasonal adjustment program used to seasonally adjust these time series data.

Survey Week. Refers to the week, each month, that includes the 12th during which the Current Population Survey (CPS) is conducted.

Unemployment, Civilian. Comprised of noninstitutionalized civilians who did not work but made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks and were available for work (except for temporary illness) during the survey week. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work but were available for work and (a) were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off or (b) waiting to begin a new job within thirty days. (See also Unemployment, Duration of and Reasons for.)

Unemployment, Duration of. The length of time (including the current survey week) during which they have been classified as unemployed and looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of weeks since the termination of their most recent employment.

Unemployment, Reasons for. The unemployed are classified into one of four major groups:

Job losers - persons whose employment ended involuntarily and who immediately began looking for work;

Job leavers - persons who quit their job or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work;

Re-entrants - persons who worked previously but have been out of the labor force for a period of time before actively seeking work again; and

New entrants - persons who are seeking employment for the first time (i.e., they have never previously held a job).

Unemployment Rate. The number of unemployed individuals expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.



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